

By Authority.



Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 7th 1890.

Official notice having been given that during the temporary absence from the Kingdom of H. F. GLADE, Esq., Imperial German Consul,

JOHANN FRIEDRICH HACKFELD, Esq., will discharge the functions of that office as Acting Consul for the German Empire, all persons are hereby required to give full faith and credit to all the official acts of the said Johann Friedrich Hackfeld, Esq.

JONA. AUSTIN,

1317-11 83-34 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sale of Lease of Government Lots, Esplanade, Honolulu.

On THURSDAY, April 24, 1890, at the front entrance of Alioli Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of Lots No. 16 and 19 on the Government Survey Map of the Esplanade, having a frontage on Fort street of 50 feet and running back 200 feet to Kekuanooa street, and adjoining the lot on the corner of Fort and Allen streets on the mauka side.

Terms—Lease for 25 years. Upset Price—\$420 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Conditions—The purchaser of this Lease must within one year of the date of sale erect a Fire-proof Building to cost not less than \$3,000, the plans of which must be approved by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The said building to be kept in good repair and to revert to the Government at the expiration of the lease or its sooner determination.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 18, 1890. 67-134.

THE ADVERTISER CALENDAR.

April, 1890.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
		1	2	3	4	5	April 4 Full Moon.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	April 12 Last Quarter.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	April 19 New Moon.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	April 26 First Quarter.
27	28	29	30				

EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

THE OPERA—First performance at the Opera House at 8 P. M.

HONOLULU RIFLES—Drill Co. B, at 7:30 P. M.

G. A. R.—George W. De Long Post, No. 45 at 7:30 P. M.

A. O. F.—Court Lunalilo, No. 6900 at 7:30 P. M.

I. O. O. F.—Excelsior Lodge No. 1, at 7:30 P. M.

I. I. S. N. Co.—Adjourned annual meeting at 10 A. M.

THE DAILY

Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be
Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The midsummer madness of the Republicans in Congress seems to be leading the party into excesses beyond all measure. The last proposition of the Ways and Means Committee instead of making a moderate reduction in the tariff on wool, is actually to increase the present duty. They have decided, it is said, to take up the gauntlet which has been thrown down. That is, they think, it seems that their duty as legislators of spirit is to defy the opinion of the American people. This is what taking up the gauntlet really means.

The committee also propose to protect still more all sorts of California fruit by a general increase of tariff. This is strictly in accordance with the general spirit of all the committee's recommendations.

The question involved in these matters is not that of Protection and Free Trade. The wool manufacturers are good Protectionists and Republicans too, but they object to suffering commercial ruins and extinction for the sake of the wool-growers.

In the face of all these tariff raisings the Republicans wish to compete in the foreign markets and have summoned a Pan-American Congress to abolish the laws of political economy, and enable the United States to sell her high tariff protected manufactured articles in South America while buying nothing in return. Truly, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

AMERICAN AND HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

(Continued.)

The Bulletin of Saturday evening contains more than four columns on the proposed treaty with the United States. It would require ingenuity to crowd more absurdity into the same space. It is sufficient to point out a few of its utterly baseless arguments and assumptions.

It begins by ignoring a fundamental fact in modern commerce—shortness of distance against long dis-

tance in transportation. Each mile of transport of a ton of sugar, rice or bananas costs a specific sum in the gold paid for coal, labor, vessel and machinery. The Pacific States of the United States are a market for all of Hawaiian products, and are from 4,000 to 10,000 miles nearer than any other market. This, secured by a permanent reciprocity treaty of free trade, is equivalent to not less than 15 per cent. on Hawaiian exports. Even should the American Congress finally put the sugar duty at not more than 35 per cent., Hawaii would be fifty per cent. better off with a California market than she could possibly obtain elsewhere. The ocean and the Almighty are against the Bulletin theory. The solid facts knock away the entire assumption of the Bulletin about trade and treaty arrangements with distant countries. The history of the past forty years is an absolute proof that the commercial prosperity of Hawaii is indissolubly united with the commerce and prosperity of California and the other Pacific States of the United States. But the Bulletin pretends to be afraid that Hawaii might have to give more advantages to the United States than the former would receive from the latter. The Bulletin completely ignores the fact that, under the treaty, now the United States takes from Hawaii \$13,500,000 per annum, while Hawaii takes from the United States less than one-third of that sum. In other words, Hawaii is now receiving from the United States vastly more than she returns to the United States, and thus has it been for half a century.

But the most palpable error of the long rignarole of the Bulletin is the statement that the United States is about to make free-trade treaties with the South American Republics, and thus let in free sugar enough to swamp the sugar interests of Hawaii. The Bulletin does not seem to understand that at the present time, as shown by the latest official figures, of the \$120,560,000 imports into the United States from South America, only \$14,730,000 pay any duty whatever, and thus 87 per cent. are admitted absolutely free.

The Bulletin seems absolutely ignorant of the fact, that the South American Republics produce but a fractional part of the sugar which they need for their own consumption, and that the larger portion of them produce none at all, and that they import millions of dollars worth of sugar annually from Europe.

But we need not push further the exposure of the absurdities of the Bulletin writer, who so plainly indicates that he has so little understanding of what he is talking about. It is ludicrous, not to say grotesque, to see one who never raised a pound of sugar or rice, nor owns an inch of Hawaiian soil, attempt to tell Messrs. Baldwin, Bishop, Isenberg, Irwin, Young and Davies, that they do not understand their business interests.

A. Z.

The Minister's Story.

Rev. H. M. Eaton, writing to The Machias Republican, relates an incident that occurred in the early days of Maine Methodism, which illustrates how easy it is for a man to imagine that his own inclination is a manifestation of the divine will. In the days of which Mr. Eaton writes, it was the custom for young ministers to consult their presiding elders before taking a wife. Once during a camp meeting in eastern Maine, a young minister approached the presiding elder and said he wished to be married. "Whom do you propose to marry?" asked the elder. "Well," said the young man, "the Lord has made known to me very clearly that I should marry sister Mary Turner." "I know her well," said the elder; "she is a fine girl. I will see you again before the meeting closes." During the week four other young ministers consulted the presiding elder on the subject of marriage. Each of them gave the name of the young woman to whom he proposed to offer himself. They had all prayed over the matter a great deal, and each was certain that his own inclination was a manifestation of the divine will. "Now, brethren, it may be the will of God for you to marry, but it is not his will that five Methodist ministers should marry that little sister Mary Turner."—Lewiston Journal.

Solemn Thoughts.

At a Scotch funeral one of the mourners approached the minister and whispered to him: "Dae ye ken what I say think just when they're letting down the coffin?" (the coffin was just being lowered into the grave). "Solemn thoughts, I suppose," said the minister, "of death and eternity, I have no doubt." "Na," said the other, "I'm aye awfu' glad it's no me."—All the Year Round.

The Learned Blacksmith.

The Biddford (Me.) Journal has an interesting sketch of a learned blacksmith, who used to live in Kennebunk. One winter a course of lectures by a number of the "leading lights" in Kennebunk was arranged, and after much solicitation the blacksmith consented to speak and to deliver his lecture first. It created so great an impression that the other orators refused to speak after him, and the learned blacksmith's address constituted the whole "course."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

A Merchant's Protest.

Mr. Editor: Your columns are always open to anyone who may want to air their ideas, etc. In last Saturday's issue of the evening Bulletin is a statement that a Mr. Lane has arrived to make a directory of the Kingdom of Hawaii. As a merchant I do not see what we want a directory for especially if it is going to be anything like the one of 1888 got up as I am informed by the same person. That directory was a useless affair in every respect to a business man. For instance, it contained the names of every Chinese cook, laundryman, gardener, laborer, etc., in the city, in fact it ought to have been called a Chinese directory. Honolulu is not yet ready for another directory and I for one shall certainly not give the least support to it.

MERCHANT.

Italian Laborers.

Mr. Editor: The proposition to still further complicate the social condition of the Islands by the introduction of Italian laborers, gives special interest to any facts concerning this class. We have already one branch of the Latin speaking races in our midst, and while there is no near relationship between these people they are antecedently connected. So far as agreement and harmony are concerned there is no apriori principle upon which we can call to determine in advance how these two nationalities will affiliate, but it is often the case that related races are less harmonious than those not related; in this case there exists no national feuds, however, and no ancestral differences. Those who have met only the Italian emigrant as he appears in the great cities of America will not be predisposed towards this new immigration, and for this reason the observations and conclusions of a great traveler and a diplomatist of the standing of Eugene Schuyler will be gladly welcomed by all thinking men. He has been living the past three years on the outskirts of Alassio, a town of 6,000 inhabitants in Liguria, and about half way between Nice and Genoa. Col. Spalding proposed to bring hither Piedmontese peasants, and a little study of the map of Italy may be helpful to those not familiar with its subdivisions. Piedmont is the extreme north-eastern part of Italy, lying immediately south of Switzerland and east of Southern France. It is entirely inland, having no sea-coast, being separated from the Mediterranean Sea by Liguria. It occupies the upper basin of the Po, and is surrounded by the loftiest ranges of the Swiss Alps on the north, the Graian and Cottian Alps on the east, while the Maritime Alps bound it on the south-east, and the Apennines on the south. It is thus surrounded with the grandest of natural boundaries on all sides except the east whither it opens out upon the plains of Lombardy. The kingdom of Italy is subdivided into provinces for administrative purposes, doing away with the old time compartment, of which Piedmont was one, whose territory now comprises four provinces, Alessandria, Cuneo, Navarro and Lombrino; of these the latter, in which is situated the city of Turin, is the largest and most populous. Although in portions it is mountainous, still Piedmont sustains a population of 283 to the square mile, and produces a surplus of corn over home consumption. Of the climate I can find no statistics, but that it is a contrast to Hawaii would be inferred from its latitude and inland situation, while the crops grown are those of the temperate zone entirely. Whether peasants from such conditions will be happy and successful plantation help might be an open question of which others can judge better than I. But that the population is becoming imbued with the spirit of emigration, is shown by the statistics of Mr. Schuyler, and that a stream might be diverted hither seems reasonable. The extracts below are from an article published in the Political Science Quarterly of September, 1889, published in New York City, and edited by the "Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College," and would seem to be of the highest authority. Mr. Schuyler discusses the question from the standpoint of an American citizen studying into the character of the immigrants and their capacity to become useful citizens of the great Republic. As a basis for population, his conclusions would have an equal value here, while, as I have said, as a basis for a labor supply for the canefields, trial only can settle the question.

W. C. MERRITT.

"Italian emigration must be divided into two kinds, temporary and permanent. The former consists of the masons, smiths, navvies and day laborers of all kinds, who leave Italy every spring to seek work on the railways, canals and public works in other countries. They generally return in the autumn with what they have earned in the summer. Their number has varied in the neighborhood of 100,000 yearly for some years past. Permanent emigration consists of those who leave Italy without any immediate intention to return; it is doubtful if more than a very few have ever given up the hope of returning at some period, after they have amassed abroad a sum sufficient to make the remainder of their life easier. This class of emigrants—and all who cross the sea are considered permanent emigrants—has

increased with great rapidity during the last ten years. In 1878 there were about 20,000; in 1886, 85,000; in 1887 they had increased to 128,000; and in 1888 to over 195,000."

The statistics of the Italian Government are incomplete. This is shown by the following comparison: "According to the Italian passport declarations the destinations were as follows for 1887: United States, 37,221; Argentine, 52,583; Brazil, 31,445—total for these countries 121,049; whereas, according to the statistics of their arrival in the United States, 46,256; in Argentine, 67,139; Brazil, 40,155—a total of 153,548.

In 1887 there were about 426 permanent emigrants for every 100,000 inhabitants. The trans-oceanic emigration from Germany for the same year amounted to 213 per 100,000; and in Great Britain and Ireland to 770. Italy, however, is one of the most thickly settled countries in Europe, having a population of 105 to the square kilometre, while Germany has only 87, France 72, and Austria Cis-Lithania 74. At the same time the excess of births over deaths in Italy per 1,000 inhabitants is 10.51, while the emigration is little more than four per 1,000. The population of Piedmont as estimated in 1885 was 3,173,903, and the total permanent emigration in 1888 was 13,212. Of these the province of Turin with a population of 1,052,065, furnished 4,825 emigrants. The small amount of emigration from the large cities of Italy is noticeable. Naples is the largest town with a population of 494,514, and has a density superior to that of London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna; yet its emigration is less than from many a good-sized village of the Basilicate or Calabria. This is owing to the cheapness of living there and the ease of getting a livelihood; these, taken together with the pleasure of living there, destroy the inducements to emigrate. Naples is perhaps the only large city where the pure delight of living at all counter-balances the desire to live better. The population of the province of Napoli, in which Naples is situated reaches the excessive figure of 2,495 to the square mile. The causes of emigration from Italy are in part the same as from other countries: bad harvests, low wages, want of work, desire to get on in the world or to lay up money, and invitations of friends who have already emigrated. But the main cause of the great emigration from South Italy can only be expressed by the word "misery."

Sig. Nitti writes in his pamphlet: "He who has not closely seen the state of the laborers in Southern Italy can have no idea of the misery which obliges them to leave their native land. Add to this the sloth and vileness of the ruling class. In some provinces every citizen who can count on 500 or 600 lire of annual income (5 lire represents one dollar) thinks himself justified in not working, and, as they say, 'lives on his rent.' Nowhere have I seen so large a class of vagrants and of those who live on their rents as in Southern Italy. Whilst in Piedmont 15 per cent of the inhabitants are owners, in Liguria 10.30, in Lombardy 5.72, the average in the Neapolitan provinces does not exceed 3.48."

(To be Continued.)

New Advertisements.

Meeting Notice.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY AND annual meeting of the Press Publishing Co. will be held at its office on Bethel street, on TUESDAY, April 15th, at 11 A. M.

A. L. SMITH,

Secretary.

Copyist Wanted.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN OF good habits and character, who is a good penman, can obtain temporary employment in an office as copyist. Address Postoffice Box No. 417, Honolulu. 89-37

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby requested to make payment on or before April 15th next; all accounts unsettled after the above date will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate settlement. GOO KIM, 74-2w Nuanu Street.

Meeting Notice.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. (Ld.), will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. L. McLEAN,

Secretary.

Quarterly Meeting.

STOCKHOLDERS IN C. BREWER & Co. will please take notice that the regular quarterly meeting of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, April 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company on Queen street.

J. O. CARTER,

Secretary C. Brewer & Co.

Honolulu, April 4, 1890. 81-1w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN TO trespass or to allow fowls or cattle on the land of Kawelo, Waikiki. All parties found on the lands after 8 o'clock at night will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

BOW SING WAI CO.

Per Lam Chung Wa.

Honolulu, April 4, 1890. 80-1m

WANTED.

FOUR CARPENTERS, RIGHT away. Apply at the Gazette office. 74-4f

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE at E. C. DAK'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 64 & 65 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

New Advertisements.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS ARE DESIRED FOR FURNISHING Lunalilo Home with meats for one year from May 1, 1890, as follows: Beef for inmates—fresh prime beef, (not choice cuts);

Beef—choice steaks.
Beef—choice roasts.
Mutton.
To be delivered daily at Lunalilo Home, not later than 6 o'clock A. M., in quantities as required by the Manager.

The present daily consumption is about thirty (30) lbs. meat for inmates, and from five to ten lbs. choice meats and mutton. The amounts required will vary according to number of inmates.

The Trustees expressly reserve the right to rescind the contract at any time if the meats are not of satisfactory quality, or if not delivered by 6 A. M. each day.

Bids will be received at the office of W. O. Smith up to 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1890.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

For Trustees Lunalilo's Estate.

Honolulu, April 3, 1890. 80-3f

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE MATTER OF A. M. HEWETT a Bankrupt. Order on Petition of Bankrupt for Discharge from Debts.

Upon reading and filing the petition of A. M. Hewett of Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudged a bankrupt and praying for a discharge from all his debts,

It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April A. D. 1890, at 10 A. M. of that day, at the Court Room of Alioli Hale, Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing of said petition when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, April 2, 1890.

A. F. JUDN,

Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Attest: ALFRED W. CARTER,

Second Deputy Clerk.

Union Iron Works Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the above named Company held in Honolulu, H. I., March 6, 1890, it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation dated March 1, 1890, for the term of five years, granted by the Hawaiian Government. The liability of the stockholders is limited to the amount due and unpaid on the shares held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. N. S. Williams, President
Robert Moore, Secretary & Treasurer
Auditor..... A. J. Cartwright

The above named officers also constitute a Board of Directors.

ROBT. MOORE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

56-1m

Reward of \$500.

WHEREAS, AT OR ABOUT TWO o'clock on the morning of the 28th of February, 1890, Mr. Ng Ngong of the firm of Kwong Lee Yee Co., was seriously wounded with a knife or other sharp instrument by a certain person who feloniously broke and entered into the dwelling house of the said Ng Ngong in the rear of the premises of the said Kwong Lee Yee Co., on Maunakea street, Honolulu, H. I.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) will be paid by the United Chinese Society for any person or persons who will give information to the Police which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party.

Per Order. YIM QUON,

Secretary United Chinese Society.

Honolulu, March 5, 1890. 54-1m

Notice to Shippers.

FOR THE MORE SATISFACTORY accommodation of our patrons we beg to suggest to them that in cases where drays are required for shipping goods to out-going steamers or coasters, or in any case where required, at 1 o'clock sharp of the day, they will find that by ringing up Mutual Telephone 565 or Bell Telephone 160 between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. they will be promptly attended to, which will thereby greatly facilitate business to the better satisfaction of all concerned.

21-3m HAWAIIAN TRANSFER CO.

NOTICE.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. W. H. Page in the Honolulu Carriage Manufactory, at 128 Fort Street, I am prepared to continue the above business under the old name of Honolulu Carriage Manufactory, and being an old experienced carriage builder I solicit the patronage of my old friends and the public in general, and with my thorough knowledge of the business and with experienced workmen and using only the best material I guarantee general satisfaction. Please call and see me before going elsewhere.

(Signed) GIDEON WEST.

Honolulu, Oct. 23, 1889. 103-4f

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO depositors in the Savings Bank Department of Claus Spreckels & Co. that from and after the 1st day of April, 1890, the interest allowed on deposits will be reduced to four (4) per cent. per annum. Depositors will be allowed to withdraw their deposits up to that date without giving the usual notice, but, if allowed to remain after April 1st, said deposits will be considered as subject to the rules and regulations published in the Pass Books.

50-1m CLAUD SPRECKELS & CO.

A CARD.

MR. LEVEY TAKES PLEASURE IN announcing that he has completed arrangements with Messrs. J. E. Brown & Co., Old Capitol Building, next Post Office, Messrs. J. E. Brown & Co. are authorized to collect all accounts. Telephone: Bell, 172; Mutual, 179.

W. O. SMITH,

President P. I. & R. Co.

Honolulu, April 1, 1890. 79-3f

Firewood For Sale.

HARD OR SOFT, AT THE HAWAIIAN Commercial Salesrooms. 40-4f

Advertisements.

HABANA CIGARS,

HABANA CIGARS,

HABANA CIGARS,

FOR SALE BY

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

129-100-ly

King and Bethel

STATEMENT

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1889.

Assets		\$136,401,338.00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgage Loans		\$60,000,000.00
United States Bonds and other Securities		10,000,000.00
Loans on Collateral Securities		10,000,000.00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest		10,000,000.00
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred, and in transit, etc.		10,000,000.00
Liabilities (including Reserve at 4 per cent.)		\$136,401,338.00

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Assets.
1884	\$ 34,681,420	\$351,789,285	\$103,876,178 51
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	108,908,967 51
1886	56,832,719	393,809,203	114,181,963 24
1887	69,457,468	427,628,933	118,806,851 88
1888	103,214,261	482,125,184	126,082,153 36
1889	151,002,483	565,949,934	136,401,338 00

New York, January 28, 1890.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Samuel E. Sproull,	Oliver Harriman,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Lucius Robinson,	Henry W. Smith,	Charles R. Hays,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert Glynn,	Edwin